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New-Work Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE BREELEY

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- President Carnot has entrusted to M. Rouvier the task of forming a new French Cabinet. ____ A motion to disestablish the Church in Wales was defeated in the House of Commons-267 to 220. = Great damage has been done in Spain by floods. - Reciprocity negotiations are to be opened between the United States and Austria.

Congress: Both branches in session. - The nate: The President sent in the nomination of William B. Gilbert, of Oregon, as circuit judge for the Ninth Circuit; the Pure Food bill was discussed. ____ The House : Only a few committee reports were received.

party delegate from Georgia led to a stormy scene in the St. Louis convention; the delegate was admitted. ___ Many hills were introduced in both houses of the Legislature in Albany there was a political debate in the Senate. The President and Mrs. Harrison gave a reception to the public. =" = A hearing on the Jersey City bill was given by a Senate Committee in Trenton. === The National Convention of Elec trical Engineers began its annual eession at

City and Suburban.-Secretary Foster sailed for Europe, and said before going that he would try to make arrangements for an international con ference on silver. ==== The annual bench show of the Westminster Kennel Club was opened. = The will of David D. Withers was offered for probate. === The annual dinner of the hardware and metal trades took place at Sherry's Stocks dull, declining in the morning and rallying in the afternoon dealings. The trading was entirely professional. The final changes were

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair and slightly warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 44 degrees; lowest, 35; average, 38 3-4.

Advertisers, readers of The Tribune and others are cordially invited to use the new Uptown Office of The Tribune, No. 1,242 Broadway, for the consultation of directories, maps, guides, railroad time-tables, and other similar books of will be glad to give civil answers to reasonable questions. The Tribune intends that its Uptown Office shall be a convenient Bureau of Informa-The Tribune and Tribune Almanae can be purchased there.

The present Dog Show bids fair to prove the most successful in the history of the Westminster Kennel Club. More dogs have been seen in former years, but the quality has been improved at this exhibition. There has never been such a fine display of dogs or so large an amount of money in dogs represented at any previous show. It need not be said that the attendance is large. The Dog Show is one of the fashionable "events" of the year, and shows no sign of declining in

It will be exceedingly lamentable if the Indian Appropriation bill passes Congress in such a shape as to cripple the work of Indian education. The importance of educating the ladian children and preparing them for citizenship cannot be overestimated. If the bill passes as it now stands, a halt will be called in this work. which has been making excellent progress under the present administration of the Indian Office. The Nation has a duty to perform to the Indians in this respect which even Democratic omists in Congress ought to recognize.

Assemblyman Sullivan is greatly disturbed because gas companies are alleged to apply undue pressure to their pipes, thus increasing the flow of gas and the amount of the bills sent to their ners. To remedy this he proposes for this city a commission of three members, who shall receive \$5,000 each annually, and whose terms of office are apparently to continue indefinitely. Mr. Sullivan's bill has a suspicious look. His way of going about the matter will certainly prove costly, and it is not clear that any legis-

bear a good deal of scrutiny.

of these helpless people in the city. The American Colonization Society does not appear to be directly responsible for inducing the negroes to it best to forward to Africa those who have lately \$20,000 necessary, and proposes to hold a pubnegroes resident here oppose this movement, thus throwing an unexpected obstacle in its way. The wisest course to be pursued is not yet entirely clear.

HOW FAR ANTI-CLEVELAND?

"The New-York Sun" of yesterday places over its report of the midwinter convention the headline "Cleveland Not Mentioned During the Proceedings." True; the ex-President of the United States who was placed in the White House by Democratic votes received no attention whatever at the hands of the representatives of the Democracy who formally announced on Washington's Birthday that David B. Hill was their candidate for the coming Presidential nomination of their party. But what then? Are we to conclude that their attitude toward Mr. Cleveland is one of hostility, or simply that, not loving him less than they did in 1888-when the Democracy of New-York cast nearly 636,000 votes for him-they love Senator Hill more? Is it not possible that scores of the delegates who sat in the Albany Convention if asked to name their second choice for President would answer, if left to themselves, Grover Cleveland? We believe that it is possible, in fact probable. It would be strange, indeed, if all or nearly all of the 636,000 Cleveland men of 1888 whom these delegates represented were absolutely determined to have nothing to do with him in 1892. It isn't human nature that it should be so. Of course, Hill will be against Cleveland in

ing that the protestants who assailed his midwinter "snap," and who are going to hold a rival convention and send a rival delegation to Chicago, are for the most part if not entirely Cleveland men. If Hill finds before or after one or two ballots in the National Convention that he himself is out of the running he will use his influence to secure the nomination for anybody but Cleveland. "Anything to beat Grover' will be the word he will pass around among his supporters. But what is likely to be the result? "Authority forgets a dying king." The delegates will be likely to reason that the star of Hill having set, it would not be the part of wisdom to pay too close an attention to his advice. They may turn around and help nominate Cleveland, arguing that, having done their best for Hill and he having failed, it is due to local pride to see what can be done with the other candidate from New-York. The nomination of Cleveland would be a pill of unexampled bitterness for Hill to swallow. The sight of a New-York man being preferred before the man for whom the New-York delegation was "instructed" might well provoke him to curses red with uncommon wrath. But the feelings of a defeated candidate do not greatly concern a Naeratic bosses of this State, Croker and Mc-Laughlin, it is clear from the course which they pursued at Albany that even then they were

Trustworthy observers report that the Westorn Democrats by an overwhelming majority demand the nomination of Cleveland. The Southern Democracy, on the other hand, is more likely to faver Hill-since Hill's peculiar election methods are allied in ethical significance to those accustomed to rely. A statesman who believes in fraud upon the ballot-box as a weapon of po litical warfare is of their sort. In the circumstances both Hill and Cleveland would seem to be unavailable. But the fact that "Cleveland was not mentioned during the proceedings" of the midwinter convention is not necessarily fatal to his prospects.

THE MEN WHO DID IT.

Judge Cullen in rendering his decision in the Emans contempt case did not shrink from the performance of a duty which, as a Democrat of trong partisan feelings, he may not have wholly enjoyed. The question before him was simply this: Did Emans, the Democratic Clerk of Dutchess County, put himself in contempt by recovering the corrected returns of that county which, on the court's order, he had forwarded to Albany? The Judge answers that Emans satisfied the order by placing the returns, properly stamped and addressed, in the postoffice, and that his subsequent acts to get them back were everyday reference. Those who are in charge personal crime, but not acts dene in contempt of the order. It was not absolutely necessary for Judge Cullen to go further than this, and it is to his credit that he chose to do so and to fix tion. Copies of current and past issues of definitely upon the culprits greater than Emans their due responsibility for the larceny of these

public records. Emans had mailed to the capital or the evening of December 21 three copies of the Dutchess County returns, corrected to show the election of Mr. Deane, Republican, to the State Senate, in conformity with Judge Barnard's specific directions. One was addressed to the Governor, one to the Secretary of State, and the third to the Controller. The law makes it the duty of the Governor and the Controller to send their conics to the Secretary of State, the object of the statnte being to render it certain that at least one copy of the returns shall reach the State Canvassers beyond all risk of accident or fraud. It is the Secretary's duty to file the returns, and to place them before the State Canvassers when they meet. On November 23 the Dutchess County Canvassers had forwarded to Albany a known as the Mylod certificate, which Judge Edwards, Judge Barnard, Judge Cullen. Judge Dykman and Judge Pratt-all Democrats -and finally the Court of Appeals, composed of five Democrats and two Republicans, unanimously denounced as fraudulent, false and illegal. This return showed the election of Osborne, the Democratic candidate. . The situation on the night of December 21, then, was that the State Board of Canvassers had before them two returns from Dutchess County, one judicially declared to be false and the other sent forward by

the court's order to be substituted. At precisely forty minutes after Emans had deposited the correct returns in the postoffice at Poughkeepsie Mr. Justice Ingraham, of this city, granted a stay on Judge Cullen's order-on the order, that is, that Emans had just obeyed. This stay reached Poughkeepsie late that night. "Is did not," says Judge Cullen, "require Emans to tion to hilarity. That is not Beebe's way. Beebe

lic meeting to secure the rest. Some prominent time on the bench of the Court of Appeals! them when Emans found Maynard. This, however, is in evidence: that Maynard went to the Controller's office before any one in authority had arrived there and took the returns from among the mail matter on the Controller's desk. falsely stating to Joseph Allen, the Controller's messenger, and the only person present, that they 'had been directed wrong," carried them off with him and gave them to Emans, an act of apparent lameny, which would have been none consent for it, since the return was in no sense him in trust by the law for a specific purpose: that Emans precured the Governor's copy from a small boy in the Executive office, whose testimony, if anybody is dull enough to believe it, is that he gave it up without Hill's knowledge or consent, though both Hill and the boy declare that Hill afterward said it was all right to de so; and that Frank Rice, the Secretary of State, who, two weeks before had refused, through his deputy, even upon the order of the Supreme Court, to surrender the fraudulent resolutions sent to him by the Steuben Canvassers as a part of their returns, alleging that they were a public document and that he had no right to give them up-this same Frank Rice, whose sworn duty it was to guard and keep those returns, himself delivered them to Emans! "There was in law and in fact," says Judge Cullen, "a complete transmission of the returns to the officers preany contingency. He is bound to be, considerscribed by statute. The returns were not before the Board of State Canvassers, not because of any defect in the transmission, but because by the action of the Secretary of State, the Governor and the counsel of the Controller, the returns were taken from the several public offices where they had been properly received and were

given to Emans." In other words, Hill, Rice, Maynard and Emans conspired to rob and did rob three public effices of three public records. "No imposition." says Judge Cullen, "was practised upon any of the officers as to the contents of these doenments, but the efficers were entirely aware of the character of the papers delivered up." They knew, then, that it was their duty to protect and guard them, and to place them on file for the use of the State Canvassers. The only question that remains after Judge Cullen's decision is whether these persons should be proceeded against under a Federal or a State statute.

RE-ENTER BEEBE.

The regular Democratic Convention at Albany tional Convention. As for the other big Demo- It was plain to the average spectator, as well as contemplating with equanimity the chance that is sometimes called "a short horse, soon cur- the price of sugar has been reduced fully a Hill might be rejected by the National Conven- ried." There were no sensations, no contests, third, while even on Free-Trade theories a retion. Let a break come at Chicago with Hill no differences of opinion. Everything went off out of the way and these other bosses of large as if eiled. There has not been such a conven- per cent could at the utmost only lower the price influence in the New-York delegation will do tion hardly within the memory of the oldest from 180 to 140, which is much less than a third. as they please. Who shall say in such a con- Democratic politician. Mr. Hill's triumph was tingency one or both of them might not join so complete that he might well repeat the an-It was a smooth convention. Nothing ex-Bourke Cockran and John Fellows and De upon which the Southern Democrats have been Lancey Nicoll, all loaded-indeed, a ways loaded 194,753,000 pounds in 1867, or 5.6 pounds per -and had the occasion arison from any one of them, from each and all, there would have streamed torrents of burning eloquence that would have kindled the convention into a condition of enthusiasm that would have taxed to their utmost all the resources of all the barrooms in the immediate neighborhood. But all of them sat still, consuming their own fizz, with the corks of their elequence undrawn. Everything that happened came through the type writer. Everything except the cross-examina tion of Ellery Anderson by Justice Grady in the committee-room, which was extemporaneous and searching, besides having humorous features which Anderson failed to appreciate. And yet one thing happened which was in its

way an event. An event that deserves especial chronicling. Indeed, there would be a considerable gap in history if it were not assigned a conspicuous place. It was the return of Beebe to political activity. Beebe was formerly active. That is to say, in the prehistoric period, when Mr. Tilden achieved greatness by downing Tammany Hall; a period prior by one or two stages to that in which Mr. Hill achieved greatness by bringing Tammany Hall once more to the top. Beebe used to be a feature in Democratic State conventions. He used to sit on the front row, over at the left of the chair. And he always carried a dejected air; an air, as one might say, of settled melanchely. There were other persons in the middle aisle; noticeably, the late Mr. John Kelly, with hair cut very short; and behind him the late Mr. Augustus Schell, wearing spectacles and holding carefully in his hand a time-honored stove-pipe hat. Both these were eminent persons who looked serious and seldom said a word. Beebe, on the other hand, wore a look of settled melancholy, as though he had something on his mind he was sorry for, and was looking for an opportunity to call it to the attention of the general public. And when the vote of Sullivan County was called on various preliminary questions, Beebe had a way of responding in a kind of tremulous tone that was touching and tearful to a degree. Frequently after Beebe had announced the vote of Sullivan County on the most ordinary preliminary question the Tammany delegation and many testants rushed out of the hall to drown their sorrows in the bowl. He could solemnize a convention to a greater degree and in fewer words than any man who ever made a business of dwelling on the woes of the oppressed.

And at this convention Beebe returned, as i were, to public life. For he has been practically out of it since 1883. In that year he was appointed a Commissioner of the Board of Claims sometimes called Judge of the Court of Claims. which is confusing-at a salary of \$5,000 and an allowance of \$500 for expenses. (These facts we gather from "The Legislative Manual," not from Beebe.) Eight years this melancholy man has been buried in the obscurity of the Board of Claims, smothered, so to speak, under the fluffiness of the ermine. He emerged on the 22d. He did not, of course, rouse the conven-

done, or justify him in taking such action." cept in the most casual and unconscious way. readers in the face without a single alleviating Its effect in law and in fact was nil, for what If he has ever promoted mirth it has not been augury. And all the professional reformers who The negroes who arrived here on Sunday it undertook to restrain was already fully ac- in his immediate audience, but only in the minds have been appropriating political righteousness hoping to be able to make their way to Liberia complished. Nevertheless, Emans was roused of these frivolous persons whose emotions are on the strength of vociferous caveats are either were reinforced yesterday by another small contingent, so that there are now more than 200 train that left at 3 o'clock in the morning. He But he emerged. Emerged, we rejoice to say, in went directly to the Executive Mansion and saw, a frame of mind approaching cheerfuiness. Somethe Governor. Hill testifies that in answer to where about 1877, Boobe being a member of Emans's inquiry whether it was lawful to re- Congress, and politics being at that time unleave their homes in the West, but from the cover the returns, he told him to see Isaac H. usually animated on account of the failure of number of applications sent to it there seems to Maynard and be guided by that per- Mr. Tilden's efforts to procure the Presidency, be a widespread desire among negroes to go to son's advice. Neither Emans nor May- Beebe became conspicuous from his activity in Liberia, and exaggerated notions concerning the nard was examined in the proceedings be- exciting a revolution by standing on a desk and things about the Mugwumps that we like expossibilities of colonization there have got abroad fore Judge Cullen, the one claiming his privaving his hands and making a series of re-tremely. Most of them have been naturalized among them. The Colonization Society thinks ilege and the other excusing himself on the marks which, though they might well have ground that it wasn't convenient to be interro- aroused Sullivan County, were held to be rather come to the city; it offers \$2,000 toward the gated about stealing election returns because on thin when addressed to the whole country. Since that day he was to take his seat for the first that time the generality of mankind have been of the opinion that Beebe was rather a superflu-So it is not in evidence what passed between ous, superexcitable and supermelancholy person. They could not understand how any man who could stand on top of a desk and throw out back to Sullivan County and take a five-thousand-dollar office and sit down under usurpation and tyranny could be worth while.

The generality of mankind makes dreadful mistakes. Beebe was always great, is still great, will continue to be great. His obscurity under the ermine was only temporary. THE TRIBUNE the less larceny if he had had the Controller's gladly hails his reappearance in the front row. left-hand corner, of Democratic State Conventhe Controller's private property to be disposed tions. His tears are always on tap. His pros of as he pleased, but a public record confided to ent disturbance is on account of an impending plutocracy. But through his tears he sees David B. Hill and is encouraged. We gladly welcome Beebe back. He seems to us almost like one of because the War was a failure.

WOOL AND REVENUE.

That troublesome question about the revenue remains. The Democrats do not get rid of it by shutting their eyes, nor by asserting that a large increase of revenue would follow a reduction of duties. This, if true, means that imports would increase; if duties of 80 per cent on wooilen goods yield \$35,000,000, the imports must more than double in order to get an increased revenue from duties of less than 40 per cent. The goods now imported, costing

\$42,000,000, are reckoned to represent at least 170,000,000 pounds of wool in the raw state. In order to get a larger revenue from duties of less than 40 per cent the imports must be great enough to supplant \$86,000,000 worth of goods and 340,000,000 pounds of raw wool, which should be produced in this country. Nor is that all. The duties on raw wool now yield \$6,500,000. To avoid a decrease of revenue the imports of goods must be increased enough to yield \$41,400,000, which with duties averaging less than 40 per cent would require th importation of goods costing in foreign ports at least \$110,000,000. These goods would represent a consumption of 440,000,000 pounds of raw wool, or 270,000,000 pounds more than the present imports represent. Neither growers nor manufacturers will consent to such increased competition. Because the Democrats dare not propose it, they are in trouble about the revenue.

Mr. Springer imagines that consumption of woollen goods in this country would greatly increase if they were cheaper. But there is no evidence that the goods worn by the millions would be cheaper. Neither is there evidence that a reduction in price on such articles of consumption would bring a corresponding increase taken as a whole was not a lively gathering. In the quantity consumed. "The Louisville Courier-Journal" reasons that consumption would to the ordinary reader of the proceedings, that expand 20 per cent because a removal of all though it was crammed full of inspiration it duties on sugar has to that extent increased the lacked somewhat in exhibitration. It was what quantity used. But that is absurdly illogical; duction of duties on woollens from 80 to 40

Nor does consumption of clothing change so swer of Louis XIII to the father-confessor who what it cost in this country years ago, but the his enemies: "I have none; I have killed them such proportion. In 1867 imports of goods were valued at \$45,746,750, or \$1.21 per capita; in citing about it. Large possibilities of eratory, to 1891 imports were but \$43,235,410, or only be sure; but they went untapped. For there sat | 68 cents per capita. Meanwhile, the consumption of wool in manufacture here has risen from capita, to 432,500,000 pounds in 1891, or 6.8 pounds per capita. Reckoning both imported and domestic goods, the consumption per capita has increased scarcely any if at all, though the price of woollen goods has declined at least one

The increased imports must be at the expense of a reduced production by home industry. But there is no evidence that the price of goods to consumers would be lowered. The American gods are now kept low by competition between ome manufacturers; the imported goods are reduced in price in order to sell at all. With lower duties and destruction of the home manufactures the foreign makers could charge what they please, and they would also have to page more for wool than they do now, because the demand to furnish goods for the American market would be greater. It is therefore very questionable indeed whether consumers would get their goods cheaper by a single cent. But if a reduction of one-half in price under Protection has not increased consumption materially, there is neither logic nor sense in asserting that an uncertain and at best a small decrease in price this country do not wear more suits of clothes in a year because they can get them a little

Thus the problem of revenue remains. Mr. Springer must somehow contrive to raise \$6.500,000 in place of the revenue on wool. which he proposes to cut off, and \$17,500,000 in place of half the duties on woollens, which he proposes to reduce. Where will be get the needed \$24,000,000? The duties as they stand raise that sum without taxing American consumers a penny, while giving employment to thousands of American workers whom Mr. Springer would drive out of wool-growing and wool manufacture. In what way is he to put an additional tax on these laborers, even while he deprives them of work and wages?

WHY WE LACGE.

Tragedies are apt to be diversified by mirthful incidents. When the mourners at a funeral mistake the coffin for an ancestral clock, or when the laborious and pensive schoolmaster sits down upon an upstart tack only those who are melancholy by preference refuse to laugh. And so in the solemn political crisis which now confronts us the situation of the Mugwumps must necessarily amuse all who still exist in the flesh, and, we should suppose, divert the spirits of just men made perfect. For it cannot be disputed that the Mugwumps are hoeing an uncommenty long and lumpy row. They are earning their bread in the sweat of their brows, and no mistake, and they don't even pretend to be cheerful and sanguine. Those of them who have to supply copy for editorial pages are at their wits' end for lugubrious synonyms and verbal embleme of woe and despair. "The Times" has once or twice endeavored to show a bold front and hurl defiance at the foes of Grover Cleveland, but

lation is demanded. His measure will at least take affirmative action to undo what had been has never enhanced the gayety of nations, ex-

Now, though this spectacle is painful and pa-

thetic, it cannot fail to provoke a compensatory Far be it from us to jeer at human smile. misery, but there are moments when even devotees must either snicker or burst. There are dated ballot apiece. And in New-York every vote counts-at least every vote that happens to be counted. We should rejoice to catch every Mugwump in the act of dropping an unobtrusive Republican snowflake in the box, and this innate or acquired capacity for usefulness makes the whole breed dear to us. There are some his hands and demand revolution and then go reckless persons who would like to see the Mugwumps taking to the woods; but we frankly acknowledge that we would far rather see them going to the polls, if we were certain that they would deposit the right ticket when they got And, therefore, though it is funny to there. watch them taking their medicine, we sincerely hope it will do them good.

We are glad to see that the Republicans of Rockland are waking up and talking about the possibility of electing a Republican Board of Supervisors for 'the first time in the history of the This certainly can be done by hard work and careful organization. There is a strong those rheumy-eyed Democrats who wept in 1868 anti-Hill feeling among the Democrats of the county, and the men behind it will be glad to see another cutting rebuke administered to the Dictator who has imposed himself on the party. Let Rockland join hands with Onondaga, Steuben and the other counties where a political revolution has taken place.

> No political significance is believed to attach to the delay in opening the dog show until after the Hill Convention had adjourned.

Chairman Beebe has enough brass to furnish raw material for a colossel statue of Fraud. In his faculty of impersonation and his distinctive originality, speech at the Democratic convention he remarked: freighted him with artistic value, made him entertain Having failed by bribery, marked ballots and other fraudulent devices to secure a majority at the polls, Republican leaders at once conspired to continue their party control by the corruption and tishonest manipulation of inspectors of election and boards of county canvassers. In this last desperate resort they would have succeeded but for the rigilance, wisdom, courage and untiring energy of that fearless leader under whom the Democracy David B. Hill." Considerable imagination was required in order to transform the chief conspirator f the gang who stole the Senate into the champion of honest elections; but the Bounding Beebe was equal to the occasion.

What with Anarchists and floods, Spain is experiencing a full share of hard modern realities. He cannot pay his rent, but he is possessed of astonishfor a land of old romance.

Hill's speech at the convention was his assertion that "autocrats and plutocrats have taken away from the patriots the control of the Republican party. was held in the hollow of David B. Hill's hand; and in Albany, too, where his candidate for

The negro who stole a red-hot stove is rivalled, if not overmatched, by the Frenchmen who have

"The Pittsburg Dispatch" has some cavilling sources of weakness and danger to which the Tribune was not among the organs which assailed We certainly never underthat war has been averted by firm and enlightened the weakness of the National defences.

The Russian Government has "squelched" Baron Tolstoi. The last Czar gratefully acknowledged his indebtedness to the novelist Tourgenieff. who inspired him to free the serfs; but his son is evidently made of different stuff.

Senator Hill cannot help being sly. He credits reform" policy in his report to Congress in 1886. One year later, in 1887," he adds, "the Secreary's report was 'writ large' in a message of the This was the free-trade message on thich Mr. Cleveland's friends have based their extravagant claims of the essential originality of his statesmanship. Senator Hill refers to it as fr. Manning's report "writ large." ery sly and somewhat vicious.

"The New-York Times" calculates that the Hill Convention represents at the outside not over 3 ter cent of the Democratic voters of the State If this average be correct, another convention, called in the interest of the remaining 97 per cent, would seem to be in order.

Southern newspapers jeer at New-York over the revelations of the Dannemora prison cruelties and surmise that henceforth people in the Emwould double the consumption. The millions in pire State will stop denouncing Southern outrages this country do not wear more suits of clothers to end those nearer home. It is quite true that we in the North ought to be ashamed of such exposures. But the fact that we are and that we do condemn them openly augurs all kinds of hope for the future.

PERSONAL.

General Nelson A. Miles should, in the regular order of promotion, become the General commanding the United States Army two years hence. In that

The Rev. T. E. Clough, a well-known Raptist mionary, who has labored in India, and who is staying Minneapolis at present, is said to resemble Scere-sry Blaine greatly, and when in Washington has een mistaken repeatedly for the Maine statesman.

The First Baptist Church of Boston having refraind from taking any zoion on the resignation e its pastor, the Rev. P. S. Moxom, he has called a meeting of the church for this week Thursday, as which it is believed he will press them to accept it. Mr. Mahany, the Buffalonian who has accepted the

matist of his rank in the world. He was offered the post of Secretary of the United States Legation in Chill some time ago, but declined it. Sir Morell Mackenzie wore a small scarf-pin which

Queen Victoria once presented to the Emperor Frederick in memory of her jubilee celebration. After the un-fortunate Kaiser died, it was given by the Empress to orthogic Kaiser died, it was given by the empress to be physician who had been so devoted to her husband. The pin is of diamonds, forming a "50," and sur-nounted by a crown. Sir Morell valued it highly. Richard Wagner's son Slegfried, now a young man

of twenty-one, is said to resemble the composer in appearance not a little. His mother is training him o manage the Hayrouth interests when she is gone, ferr Wagner has recently spent a formight in London is the guest of the impressurio, Augustus Harris, but a now off in Egypt.

The eldest daughter of Boulanger is engaged to be narried soon. She lives with her mother in Versailles, the younger daughter has been the wife of Captain orient for several years, and is with her husband in

Father Hall, late of Boston, is to give a course of defiance at the foes of Grover Cleveland, but Lenten addresses each Friday during the season, in "The Evening Post" is nothing more nor less st. Paul's Church, Great Portland-st., London. THE DRAMA.

MR. MANSFIELD AS TITMOUSE.

A five-act play by Miss Emma V. Sheridan, remotaly based on Samuel Warren's novel of "Ten Thousand a Yoar," and bearing that title, was tastefully presented hist night at the Garden Theatre, and Richard Mans. field, by whom it was produced, appeared in it as Tittlebat Titmouse. A numerous and refined audie received this piece with a sympathetic attention that sometimes warmed into cordial favor without at any time rising to enthusiasm. It is a singular experiment that Mr. Mansfield has tried, in this instance, and time alone can determine the value of the trial. One strong word of approval can be said for it, however upon the instant and without reserve. Mr. Ma has again struck, with a clear purpose and with a strong hand, the note that sounds distinctly in all of his professional achievements-the note of character, His obvious purpose was to embod? a personality that should interest for what it is, rather of any result that is deduced or is deducible from its contact with experience. In other words the actor has laid his emphasis-as it ought to be laid, in works that are intended for the stage-more upon character than upon either story or moral. A character shows by Mr. Mansfield's performance. The question upon it-for which each auditor may furnish an answeris the question whether the character is worth the art that has been so earnestly and so prousely exerted for its manifestation. The novel of "Ten Thousand a Year" is a cumb

some, laborious and often dull book, the greater part of which is written in the mood of caricaure, and of which the indubitable ability is not fluen but petri fied. In that novel the predominant currecter is Oily Gammon, while Tittlebat Titmouse is a fatuous nonentity—as, indeed, his name implies. Mr. Mans-field has not permitted himself to be fettered by the book. His ideal of Titmonse is duly appreciative of the original-a puppet in the hands of an scrupulous rescal. But that original has been modified by the actor, and upon it he has engrafted certain fine attributes that were indispensable as the basis of both pathetle and dramatic conduct. The play is in no adequate sense-and neither does it presend to be-the analysis and exposition of the novel. strays freely from that limit, and his freedom is justifled by the felicity with which it is used. All the same, Titmouse-in the essential fibre of aim-remains a weak cockney snob; and as such it is compulsory that he should be represented. The drama placed him in several situations that are conical, and in one situation that is made affecting by his forlors perplexity, his momentary access of honest impulse, and his reluctant rectitude. Mr. Mansfield's ingenious skill and profound carnestness, combined with his fine ing, and at the last evoked some compassion for him as a grotesque and helpless image of suffering humarity. To expect that anything more should be made out of such scant materials were to expect a miracle. You cannot glorify a shrimp. The actor's attitude toward his subject, however,

is in every case the fact most essential to be considered. The carver may show his skill as well in cutting a cherry stone as in cutting a ruby. Upon that principle Mr. Mansfield has proceeded. has never known disaster, dishonor or defeat, is fall, but it has been treated in a spirit of zealous artistic devotion and with various and brilliant ability. The comedian gives his public a new figure. It will not be placed in a high niche, but, as a distinct creation in the realm of whimstcality, it has the right to a creditable place. It is fantastic, and sometimes it is entertaining—and therefore it is harmonious with the temper of these times. The first scene reveals ing apparel, he has an humble friend, he is in love with his employer's daughter, and he wishes for ten thousand a year-and thereupon, in the midst of his sordid troubles, this fortune is announced to him, and with it a title, by Oily Gammon. The second scene displays him in his parlor. He can pay freely now, but prosperity has made him more than ever a snob, This was said in a convention which and, bewildered and the accessories of ancestral in the hollow of David B. Hill's hand; portraits, fine furniture, superb raiment, and service while flunkies, his absurd presence is a chronic jest. While Governor was in office-a plutocrat of plutocrats. yet an aspirant for wealth, he has expressed the ambition to have his hair dyed; and now that wealth has come this male Cinderella of the drygoods shop will, first of all, dye his hair. Originally it was red. It rifled Sir Tittlebat must wear his hat when receiving his visitors, and he will, of course, remove it at the right moment for a climax. The third scene presents remarks to offer because The Tribune, in urging him in his park. He is now entirely resplendent and measures of National defence, has pointed out monumentally ludicrous. It is a festival and he must meet his aristocratic and fashionable neighbors-inountry would have been exposed if there had cluding Lagy Cecilia Dreadingcourt, whom the astute country would have been exposed if there had cluding Lagy Cecilia Dreadingcourt, whom the astute country was not among the organs which assailed the affection of this comic simpleton. is fixed on Tessy Tagrag, and the presence of that the loyalty of all who refused to swell the jingo charmer makes have equally of the Titmouse heart howl for war, we have failed to observe in its and the Gammon plan. An entanglement, however, olumns any reproof of its contemporaries for is eleverly provided, through the expert use of instead of being refused by her. The fourth scene shows him in his drawing room, after dinner. He is tipsy, and at totters between maudin sentiment and the valor that is born of the bottle. The plans of Gammon also totter, and that acquisitive schemer will coerce Titmonse by disclosing the fact (only recently no right to the fortune and the title with which accident has invested him. An oversight on the part of Gammor,-who seems ready now to be a rascal-leaves In the hands of Titmouse the means of making restitufrauded heir, he obeys a feeble impulse of right, and Secretary Manning with originating the "tariff surrenders the credentials that must eject him from his opulent rank. The fifth scene replaces him in vagrancy, he has secretly crept back, hungry, filghtened, and forlorn-and there he is sought and found rewarded not only with her love, but with a modest competence of fortune that will enable him to make The wide divergence that the play makes from the

story will at once be observed. Gammon acts in good faith and therefore need not come to grief. Titmouse and Lady Cecilia do not marry, but are only mistakenly engaged. No vital harm is done to anybody. The piece glides over serious matters and elucidates only what is comic or eccentric in character and laughable in incident. Some of the fooling is trivial. Not any of it is extraordinary as Much of the business, though, is clever. The cutting of the cigar-that Titmouse would much rather cut away in sections than smokethe powdered footman with his wooden countable, the unanimous resort to gabble as soon as a musical performer has consented to oblige the com The conversation among the ladies, after dinner, is written with admirable skill, and it plishes a trenchant purpose of keen satire. The senti-ment and feeling, in the last act, are honest and hearty, and are expressed with quaintness as well as with homely vigor. The piece as a whole conveys criminating eye will perceive many bright touches in importance of subject and electricity of spirit.

merits. The singular aspect of it is the one, no doubt, that will first arrest attention. It is the exact reversal of his Beau Brummell. In Brummell he shows you a man who is a dandy by nature. In Titmouse he depicts the dandy by affectation. s sincere, but the contrast is prodigious. In Titmouse, as in Brummell, his humor is unconscious and pontaneous-the fragrance of the character, not the product of any seeming intention of operative wit. And observer, whether he regards the impersonation with favor or with indifference, will fail to conside that Mr. Marsfield is an actor who constantly walks outside of the beaten track, and who steadily interests by the courage of an original mind. Mr. Mansfield had the zealous and competent co-operation of his efficient stock company. The cast of parts has already been printed in this journal. Miss Beatrice Cameron enacted Tessy Tagrag, and she gave a per-Cameron canceted Tessy Tagras, and she gave a performance remarkable for bright intelligence, natural and sustained vivacity, and usep feeling. This character is the rosigh diamond of girlhood, and no one could wish to see it glitter more brightly than it does in the impetuous personality and artiests magner of Miss Cameron. Among all the subsidiary emostiments, this surely should be named as faultless. Mr. Hardans easily filled the ideal of Cammon that is indicated in this play—not in the least the Gammon of the story, but simply a hard lawyer. This he made a reality with many deft touches of nature. Mss Adela Measor was singularly effective and charming as a juvenile aristociat. Mr. A. S. Andrews reproduced exactly the image of the cockney shopman, as Huckabuck. The company is strengthened by the addition to its forces of Mr. W. N. Griffith, to whom is committed the task of imparing traits of nature and probability to the preposterous character of the Earl of Dreadling court, whom he made almost possible. Much might be said about the dresses that are worn in this plece. They are quaintly handsome and in exquisite old-frashioned taste, and for their sales alone the play-goer will invariably be glad to have seen. "Ten Thousand a Year."